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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Korean truce talks entered 2d year with voluntary POW repatriation still obstacle to armistice.*
Russia vetoed impartial probe of germ-war charges in UN.
ROK Pres. Rhee settled feud with Assemblymen.
West offered Russia Big 4 talks on forming German election study group; Bonn gave pacts with West first reading.
U.S. consolidated European commands under Ridgway.
Ana Pauker ousted as Rumanian Forgn. Minister.
Acheson ended 18,000-mi. tour with visit to Brazil.

Domestic. *Eisenhower defeated Taft in key delegate contests at GOP Natl. Convention; party platform assailed Truman Admin. on domestic, foreign policies.*
Congress adjourned after appropriating $80 billion.
Vice Pres. Barkley became active Presidential candidate.
Solicitor Gen. Perlman resigned.
July 4 holiday accident death toll: a record 643.

KOREA

Talks Enter 2d Year, Gain in Secrecy. Korean truce negotiations entered their 2d year July 10 with the delegations in Panmunjom engaged in secret talks about the deadlock over exchange of prisoners. The new series of secret meetings (no details to be given out by either side day-by-day) began July 4 at the Reds' request. UN spokesmen said the ensuing daily sessions through July 10 were "businesslike" with the Reds indulging less in propaganda speeches.

In asking the secret meetings July 3, North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il said the Reds still demanded return of all Chinese "volunteer" & North Korean POWs whose homes were in Red territory but UN-held POWs "whose homes are in the areas of the detaining side may be permitted to return home directly without being repatriated." Peking (Peiping) Radio said July 8 the Reds had rejected the UN plan to "reclassify" Red POWs who did not want to be exchanged, but it indicated July 10 the truce teams were near agreement on all disputes except the return of captured Chinese "volunteers." UN officials said only 5,000 or 10,000-15,000 Chinese POWs had signified that they would go back to Red territory willingly. [See p. 205C-D]

USAF Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Morris, 58, of Punxsutawney, Pa. replaced USAF Maj. Gen. Howard M. Turner as a UN truce team member July 5. [See pp. 157G, 101C]

Truce Outlook. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie said in Oslo July 8 he hoped for a Korean truce "by the end of July or the beginning of August." The U.S. State Dept. July 7 denied rumors that India had offered to step in as mediator, said there had been "no formal offer of mediation from any quarter." Peking Radio said July 10 the Reds would make "every effort to force aggressors to accept a just peace immediately." Brig. Gen. William P. Nuckols, UN truce team press officer, commented July 10 that the truce negotiators were "obviously" closer to agreement than a year ago but the POW-exchange dispute remained to be settled. [See p. 125D, 85E]

Russia Vetoes Germ-War Denial. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik cast Russia's 52d* UN veto in the UN Security Council in New York July 9 to defeat a U.S. resolution that Red germ-war charges against the UN in Korea be branded as "false." Vote in favor was 9-0 with Pakistan abstaining on grounds that the charge could not be discredited without a formal investigation. [See p. 205K]

Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, said on his return to London from Red China July 8 he had seen "conclusive & irrefutable" evidence that the U.S. had waged germ warfare against China. He also said the Chinese Reds were conducting an energetic campaign to curtail disease in China by stamping out "5 enemies of health"—flies, mosquitoes, larvae, bugs & rats. The British Forgn. Office commented that there was "no truth whatsoever in the disgraceful & fraudulent accusations . . . about the use of germ warfare" in Korea. It said the Reds "have 3 times turned down our offers of an impartial investigation." 10 Conservative members of Parliament proposed July 9 that Parliament ask Queen Elizabeth II to dismiss the dean from his church office for "actions contrary to his calling as a clergyman." [See p. 205M]

Compromise on ROK Election. Pres. Syngman Rhee and his foes in the ROK Natl. Assembly compromised their dispute over presidential election procedure & Cabinet powers July 4. The Assembly passed, 163-0, Constitutional amendments providing for presidential elections by popular vote, creating a 2-house instead of one-house ROK legislature, and making the Cabinet responsible to the Assembly. Rhee signed the measures July 7 and promised an election soon.

Rhee had broken a boycott of Assembly sessions by his foes by having the police round them up from hiding places July 3. They were forced to attend a session so there would be the ⅔ quorum required for action on Constitutional amendments.

*Total Soviet UN vetoes in dispute. Some tabulations regard 3 Soviet votes Nov. 30, 1950 (against preamble, operative clauses & whole text of resolution asking Red China withdraw from Korea) as one veto. On this basis, Soviet total now stands at 50. [See Vol. X, p. 383A]

Year's Results in Truce Talks

Military armistice negotiations in Korea July 10, 1951-July 10, 1952 produced agreements on all major points of a cease-fire arrangement except how to exchange prisoners. The UN demanded that POWs have the right to refuse repatriation. The Reds demanded exchange of all prisoners except those whose homes were in Allied territory. [See C-D this page]

These agreements had been reached:

CEASE-FIRE—Would take effect 12 hours after the signing of an armistice agreement. Allied forces would withdraw from islands in North Korean waters within 5 days. A 2½-mi.-wide demilitarized zone would be established along the land front. A military armistice commission would be created to administer the neutral zone and exchange prisoners.

ARMISTICE ENFORCEMENT—Each side would be bound not to increase its troop strength & equipment in Korea during an armistice to a higher level than prevailed when the cease-fire took effect. Each side would be permitted to replace up to 35,000 men in Korea a month. A neutral commission (Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia) would inspect 5 ports of entry on each side to avert military buildups.

PERMANENT PEACE—Each truce delegation would recommend to its Govt. a high-level Allied-Communist political conference to start within 90 days after a cease-fire. The conference would discuss withdrawal of foreign forces from Korea and a final peace settlement. [See pp. 141D, 93F]

U.S. casualty lists rose by 33,398 (dead by 6,522) and the Red casualty total, as estimated by the U.S., increased by more than 450,000 during the first year of truce talks, which did not bring a halt to fighting. The U.S. reported July 9 that its Korean casualties through July 4 totaled 112,128 (19,698 dead) as against a total of 78,728 (13,176 dead) shown in the report of July 11, 1951. The U.S. estimated Red casualties at 1,202,928 on July 4, 1951, had raised the total by 456,909 (to 1,659,837) in the latest estimate June 20. [See pp. 206A, 198K]

500 demonstrators who demanded Rhee's reelection had held 103 Assemblymen prisoner in the Assembly Bldg. for 5 hours June 28 until the legislators were freed by Home Min. Lee Bum Suk & the police. Rhee threatened in an ultimatum June 30 to dissolve the Assembly "in compliance with the will of the people" if it continued to block his program. Assemblyman Kim Si Hyon, 70, of the anti-Rhee Dem. Nationalist Party, was arrested June 27 as leader of the June 25 assassination plot against Rhee, who reprimanded high security officials in Pusan because they did not intercept the plot on his life. [See p. 198D-F]

The ROK ban on VOA relays was lifted June 29. [See 189M]

Rhee July 9 ordered a new trial for Assemblyman Suh Min Ho, who was sentenced to death July 1 by a military court in Pusan for the murder of an ROK Army officer. [See p. 158B]

Koje POWs Moved. The U.S. 8th Army reported July 9 that 20,000 POWs had been moved from POW Camp No. 1 on Koje Island as part of a program to reduce its prisoner population from 80,000 to 50,000. Some prisoners were transferred to Cheju Islands, others to a new prison camp at Choju on southern Koje. The UN disclosed July 7 that 28 POWs escaped from their Koje stockades July 2 & 4. 2 were shot to death while attempting to escape and one who escaped was killed when he resisted surrender July 8. Only 10 escapees remained at large July 9. [See 198H-J]

Warfare. A UN air raid July 4 inflicted heavy damage on a Communist military hq. at Sakchu, 7 mi. southeast of the Suiho power plant on the Yalu River. U.S. F-86 Sabrejets reported 12 Communist MIG-15s shot down in dogfights during the attack. F-84 Thunderjet fighter-bombers struck again July 8 at a Changjin power plant the Reds were trying to repair. [See p. 205J-K]

Infantry & armored patrols fought costly battles on the western front near Panmunjom July 4-7, on the central front near Kumsong July 7-10 and on the eastern front near the Sea of Japan coast July 9-10. [See p. 198J]

July 4 statement by Gen. Mark W. Clark to U.S. troops in Korea said the UN was fighting "the most sinister, ruthless & cruel despotism the world has ever seen." "Our objectives (are) the establishment of the right of people to manage their own affairs without interference, the equality of nations & the God-given right of all men to life, liberty & the pursuit of happiness." [See p. 182B] . . . **Canadian** casualty total reported July 4: 912 (160 dead). [See p. 182C] . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor** citation July 9: posthumously to U.S. Army Pfc. David M. Smith, 23, of Livingston, Ky., who was killed when he threw himself on an enemy grenade to protect comrades near Yongsan Sept. 1, 1950. [See p. 198L]

GERMANY

Western Offer on Big 4 Talks. U.S., British & French notes to the USSR July 10 offered the Russians a Big 4 conference on one question: setting up an impartial commission to study the possibility of holding free elections in both East & West Germany. The notes replied to a Soviet note of May 24 on the German unification-&-peace dispute. Britain & France were said to have persuaded the U.S. to agree to meet with Russia on the commission question instead of holding out for creation of the commission through regular diplomatic consultations in advance of a Big 4 meeting.

The Western powers rejected Soviet objections to the West German peace contract & European Defense Community project, said Germany must be free to join with other nations "for peaceful purposes." They also protested the Reds' efforts to seal off East Germany from the West and isolate West Berlin, warned that such measures "aggravate the arbitrary division of Germany." [See pp. 206E, 182K]

Bonn Advances Pacts. The Bundestag (Lower House) in Bonn voted to send West Germany's peace contract & EDC pact to committees for study after first reading July 10. Socialists, Communists & rightwing nationalists criticized the pacts during a 2-day debate but only Communists voted against referring them to committees. The Bundestag voted unanimously for a resolution asking Big 4 talks on unification of Germany. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer led pro-pact forces in arguments against tabling the treaties, warned that West Germany's only alternative to an alliance with the West was domination by Communists. [See pp. 206C, 199B]

West Berlin Bars Red Raiders. The West Berlin Govt. set up blockades July 8 at all boundary crossings into the Soviet zone to prevent raids on West Berlin by Communists. The action was taken after Dr. Walter Linse, 48, chief economist of the anti-Communist League of Free Jurists, was seized by 3 men in the U.S. sector of Berlin July 8 and spirited off by auto to the Soviet zone. A rally July 10 of 25,000 West Berliners to protest Linse's kidnapping turned into a riot when pro-Communist hecklers tried to disrupt the program. West Berlin police broke up street fights. (West Berlin police said July 7 the Reds had abandoned their British-sector radio bldg.) [See pp. 206D-G, 173E]

Rival Meetings in Berlin. The Soviet-sponsored World Peace Council decided in an East Berlin meeting July 1-6 to call a major "Congress of the People for Peace" in Vienna beginning Dec. 5 to oppose the West German peace contract and European Defense Community. Soviet author Alexander A. Fadeyev told the council July 6 that "the destiny of Europe depends on the security of Germany." Soviet journalist Ilya Ehrenburg denied July 4 that the USSR "has ever (or) will ever encroach upon the American way of life." He said the Russians "want peace" with "the America of the Progressives or Republicans or Democrats." French delegate Yves Farge gave the council a day-long report July 3 on his observations in the Far East of alleged evidence of U.S. germ warfare against North Korea & China. [See pp. 213F, 118G; Vol. XI, 66N]

The general council of the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions, meeting in West Berlin July 2-5, indorsed Western defense measures but expressed hope that "the need for rearmament will soon cease." [See p. 191K]

German States. East German Dep. Premier Walter Ulbricht announced plans July 9 to abolish the 5 East German state governments as a step toward setting up a German Communist "people's democracy." [See pp. 190D, 150J-K] . . . Poland is still holding 100,000 German natives of the Oder-Neisse area against their will, the West German Govt. said July 4. [See pp. 207C-D, 173G] . . . A West German Parliamentary committee reported June 26 after an 8-month inquiry that some persons with objectionable Hitlerite backgrounds were employed in the West German diplomatic service. [See p. 86N] . . . The U.S. High Commission in Bonn announced June 27 that German mothers of 50,000 illegitimate children fathered by American soldiers could sue in German courts to establish parentage but could not sue Americans for support of the children until the West German peace contract was ratified. [See p. 165M]

OTHER EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS

Ridgway Command Widened. Command over all U.S. military forces in Europe was assigned to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway by the Defense Dept. with Pres. Truman's approval July 8. Ridgway became Commander-in-Chief, U.S. European Command, as well as Supreme Allied (NATO) Commander, Europe. His new U.S. command absorbed the old European, Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean Naval and Air Forces, Europe commands. Army Gen. Thomas F. Handy, formerly European Command chief, was designated as Ridgway's deputy in the new command. Other top commanders under Ridgway: AF Gen. Lauris Norstad, Vice-Adm. Jerauld Wright. [See p. 173F]

Ridgway visited Denmark July 3-4, arrived in London July 9 on his first tour of NATO countries. Communists staged "Go home, Ridgway" demonstrations at the airport where he landed in London and outside the U.S. Embassy. [See pp. 206P, 197M]

Danes Sell Tanker to USSR. Denmark delivered a 13,000-ton tanker (*Apsheron*, built in Copenhagen's Burmeister & Wain Yards) to the Russians July 7 despite a warning from the U.S. that the transaction might imperil Denmark's American military & economic aid. Danish Forgn. Min. Ole Bjoern Kraft said July 6 he was opposed to the sale of strategic goods to Russia but the Danish Govt. could not legally interfere with delivery of the tanker. Another one ordered by Russia was under construction at the Burmeister & Wain Yards. [See pp. 206N-P, 182G]

(83 West German firms suspected of shipping strategic materials to Soviet-bloc countries were on a U.S. Mutual Security Agency blacklist disclosed June 3. The blacklisting deprived them of any benefit from U.S. aid and barred them from receiving American strategic goods or getting contracts from U.S. military forces in Germany.) [See p. 126F]

Britain Sells Arms to Spain. The British Govt. announced July 4 it had lifted its embargo on export of military equipment to Spain to allow the sale of surplus war material for civilian &

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military use. Laborites in Parliament objected July 7 to the action, the first change in British policy toward the Spanish Franco Govt. since the war. State Min. Selwyn Lloyd told Parliament that continuance of the embargo would "deprive British firms of important commercial advantages" and export of obsolescent materials not needed by Britain & her associates was "desirable on economic grounds." [See p. 110F; Vol. XI, 53M]

Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito said July 6 his Govt. was ready to collaborate with Greece, Turkey & Austria but would not enter formal alliances with those countries. He said July 9 that Yugoslavia & Greece must be prepared for joint action against aggression by Cominform countries in the Balkans. [See pp. 199E, 142F, 106B] . . . Lt. Col. Pane Djukic, a Security Policeman and World War II hero, was shot to death June 30 when Yugoslav border guards clashed with a Bulgarian terrorist band, the Yugoslav Govt. announced July 2. 4 men and a woman were sentenced to death in Leskovic July 6 as Bulgarian spies smuggled into Yugoslavia to photograph Yugoslav frontier defenses. [See p. 196A] . . . The Soviet-dominated Danube Comm., in a session in Galati, Rumania ending July 1, tabled a Yugoslav proposal that an international committee instead of the Commission Secretary General conduct the commission's business when it was not in session. [See Vol. XI, p. 274J] . . . 2 Rumanian fighter pilots landed their planes (German Messerschmitt types) in Yugoslavia July 4 and applied for political asylum, Belgrade radio reported. [See p. 207A] . . . The Yugoslav press reported July 2-3 that Roman Catholic Bishops had accepted a plan for a Govt.-sponsored Assn. of Priests in Slovenia but rejected it in Serbia. [See p. 66G]

Eastern Exiles. A Czechoslovak Parliament in exile was established in New York July 4 as the central committee of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia. The 104 members included 70 Czech Republican MPs (1918-1948) and represented all Czech, Slovak & Ruthenian democratic parties except Joseph Cerny's Peasant Party. Exile Parliament president: ex-Amb.-to-France Stefan Osusky. [See p. 191J]

Pres. August Zaleski of the Polish Govt. in exile in London sent the U.S. House Katyn Massacre investigating committee a message July 3 praising the "justice & righteousness" of its report blaming Russia for the massacre. [See p. 206J-L]

5th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, meeting in New York July 4-6, demanded freedom of Ukraine from Russia and U.S. ratification of the UN convention against genocide. Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves told the Congress July 4 the U.S. dissipated its strength in its efforts at "containment" of communism without meeting "our enemy face to face." He said Americans "will never tolerate the UN as a sort of 'super state' for our people." [See p. 199J; Vol. XI, 362K]

Council of Europe's Permanent Comm. in Paris established a committee July 5 to prepare a draft charter for "a European political community of supra-national character." [See p. 174A] . . . **Trieste** political adviser (to Anglo-U.S. Military Govt. in Zone A) named by Italy July 5: Prof. Diego de Castro of the U. of Trieste. [See p. 199D-E] . . . **UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie** addressed the Austrian Parliament during a visit to Vienna July 3, said he would do everything in his power to obtain Austria's admission to the UN. [See pp. 38E, 181K, 206G-H] . . . **French Communists** were accused by the Govt. July 8 of having plotted since 1948 to sabotage railroads in southern France. The Govt. said evidence was found in raids on Gen. Confed. of Labor & CP hq. in Frejus. Marius Colombini, member of the French Communist Party Central Com. and a Gen. Confed. of Labor official, was arrested in Toulon July 7 and charged with a subversive plot. [See pp. 206M, 182M-N] . . . **William Gallacher,** British Communist Party chairman and ex-MP, was expelled July 6 from Italy, where he was on a speaking tour. Italy also has expelled Polish Press Agency correspondent Julian Stryjkowski and a group of Russian artists in Florence for celebrations of the 500th anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci's birth. [See p. 199K-L; Vol. X, 69F]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Resignations. Philip B. Perlman as U.S. Solicitor General July 8, effective Aug. 15. Govt. sources said Perlman was displeased at Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer's out-of-court settlement of the American President Lines (Dollar Line) case. The agreement provided that the line's stock should be offered for public sale for about $14 million. [See pp. 151L-N, 202P] . . . Oliver S. Powell as a Fed. Reserve Board member June 30 to become pres. of the Fed. Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. [See p. 108B] . . . Clarence E. Gauss of Santa Barbara, Calif. as an Export-Import Bank board member June 30. [See Vol. X, p. 195H]

Appointed. James T. Hill Jr. as Asst. Air Force Secy. June 28 . . . Robert M. McKinney, editor-publisher of *Santa Fe New Mexican,* to succeed William E. Warne, and Joel D. Wolfsohn to succeed Dale E. Doty, both as Asst. Interior Secys. June 30. Warne got a Point 4 job, Doty a Fed. Power Comm. post. [See p. 47D; Vol. XI, 356C] . . . Thomas C. Buchanan (recess appointment) as FPC chairman July 8. [See p. 6A-B] . . . Chester E. Stovall of St. Louis as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board July 5 . . . Abe Murdock (renominated) for new 5-yr. NLRB term June 26. [See Vol. VII, p. 401H]

Lauds UN, Hits Critics. Pres. Truman, whose first presidential order was for U.S. participation in the 1945 San Francisco UN Conference, said July 3 the UN is the "mainstay of our work to build a . . . decent world," the "best means available to our generation for achieving peace." In his annual (he termed it his "final") report to Congress on U.S. relations with the UN, he urged rejection of "partisan attacks" on the UN by "voices of despair," said "we can win the peace only . . . through the UN." [See pp. 161B, 55D; Vol. V, 115P]

Greets Viet Nam Envoy. Pres. Truman accepted July 1 the credentials of Tran Van Kha, Viet Nam's first Ambassador to the U.S. [See p. 183A]

POLITICS

Republican Convention

'Ike' Wins Delegate Contests. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower defeated Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) in the key test on disputed Republican Natl. Convention delegates when the convention, which opened in Chicago July 7, voted, 607-531, July 9 to seat a Georgia delegation split 14-3 in Eisenhower's favor. Shortly afterwards, at 1:39 a.m. July 10, the Taft forces gave up on the even more controversial Texas dispute and agreed to seat, without a vote by the convention, a Texas delegation split 33-5 in Eisenhower's favor.

The GOP Natl. Com. had voted, 60-41, July 4 to settle the Texas dispute on the basis of a compromise proposed by Taft. It would have given Taft 22 Texas delegates, Eisenhower 16. Eisenhower managers rejected this and took the case to the Credentials Com. (which elected Ross Rizley of Guyman, Okla., a Taft backer, as chairman July 7). The Credentials Com. upheld the Natl. Com.'s Texas decision by a 27-24 vote July 9. It also backed a 17-member pro-Taft Georgia delegation by a 30-21 vote July 8. These 2 decisions—on the Georgia & Texas delegations—were the ones overturned July 9-10. The Credentials Com. gave Eisenhower all 13 disputed Louisiana delegates by a surprise 50-0 vote July 9, leaving Taft with only 2 uncontested Louisiana delegates. It seated July 8 a Florida delegation split 14-4 in Taft's favor, 5 pro-Taft Mississippi delegates, a pro-Eisenhower Kansas delegate, a pro-Eisenhower Missouri delegate and 2 pro-Taft & one pro-Eisenhower Puerto Rico delegates. None of the latter decisions were appealed. [See pp. 207P-208B, 200P-201C]

Eisenhower's victory on the Georgia delegates was foreshadowed July 7 when the convention voted, 658-548, in a preliminary test, against allowing delegates whose seats were disputed to vote on other delegate contests until their own credentials were accepted. Following the test, the Taft forces gave up the fight and the ban on such votes was adopted by acclamation. All 25 of the nation's Republican Governors backed the ban. Eisenhower supporters said this vote had stopped a Taft "steamroller" which, in committee, had decided virtually all delegate tests in favor of Taft and had named a predominantly pro-Taft slate of convention officials & speakers. [See p. 208E]

Release July 4 of an exchange of messages among Herbert Hoover, GOP Natl. Chrmn. Guy G. Gabrielson & Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.), Eisenhower's national campaign manager, revealed that Hoover had offered June 26 to mediate the delegate disputes. His proposal: Eisenhower & Taft to each "select an eminent citizen, not one of their managers, to sit with me and see if we could find a basis of agreement." Lodge rejected the plan as a proposal to compromise.

Meantime Eisenhower, still en route to Chicago July 4, said in an Ames, Ia. television broadcast that the delegate contests

were "a straight-out issue between right & wrong." He accused Taft backers in track-side speeches of "corruption," "chicanery" & "crookedness." Arriving in Chicago July 5, he expressed confidence that convention delegates would "defy" Taft efforts to "manipulate" them. Taft retorted July 5 that Eisenhower's opposition to committee decisions was a "rule or ruin" policy. He accused Eisenhower of making "wild charges" against him "because he doesn't have the delegates" to beat him. He charged Eisenhower backers were filling the air with anti-Taft "libel & vituperation." His compromise proposal was more "generous" than the equities warranted and was made "in the interests of party unity," he said. [See p. 208C]

Convention Facts. This was the 25th Republican Natl. Convention (the party was founded in 1854), the 13th in Chicago. It was opened in Intl. Amphitheater at 12:33 p.m. July 7 by GOP Natl. Chrmn. Guy George Gabrielson. The nation's 4 major television networks brought the spectacle to an estimated 70 million televiewers in 34 states. The TV coverage was sponsored by Westinghouse Electric, Philco Corp. and Admiral Corp. at a cost reported at more than $1 million each. 128 of the 1,206 delegates and 252 of the 1,206 alternates were women. 604 votes were needed to nominate the party's Presidential candidate. 14 of the 24 candidates nominated by previous GOP conventions went on to become President, but no Republican has won the office in the past 20 years. [See Vol. VIII, pp. 199C-201N for 24th GOP Natl. Convention]

MacArthur's Keynote Address. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, delivering the keynote speech the evening of July 7, castigated the Democratic Admin. for an "insatiate demand for ever more personal power," for domestic & foreign policy "misdirection which has brought us to fiscal instability, political insecurity & military weakness." Clad in a dark blue business suit, he told cheering delegates & spectators that the Truman Admin. "has talked & pledged peace while moving toward war." The Democratic Party is "the war party of modern American politics," he charged. He made no reference to the Taft-Eisenhower struggle, but his foreign policy views were clearly anti-Eisenhower, pro-Taft. "Once we commit ourselves to the defense of others," he said, "the issue of war or peace is no longer in our exclusive hands, for we become but another pawn in the international game of power politics." He urged withdrawal of U.S. garrisons overseas "in due time."

MacArthur charged that many U.S. allies were reluctant "to assume a fair & rightful share of the military burden" in West Europe & Korea "even though in the case of Western Europe the basic purpose would be the defense of its own soil." This was not from "insufficiency of manpower" or resources but from "seeming" confidence that U.S. "blood & treasure will be committed to the fullest extent needed." "The free peoples of Asia & the Middle East," however, "do not ask for American garrisons to defend their soil" but only for "necessary military equipment beyond their own capacity to produce."

MacArthur assailed the Admin.'s obsession with "the idea that we can spend ourselves into a position of leadership abroad, just as it believes we can spend ourselves into prosperity at home." He attacked the Admin. for trifling with "that great American institution—free, private, competitive enterprise," for "imposition of oppressive & arbitrary controls upon business & production," for "exhaustive taxation which . . . destroys the spirit of enterprise," for "spendthrift policies," for "discouraging adherence to the principle of private ownership of property" and thereby establishing "the prerequisites to a socialistic or even later a communistic state."

Errors in foreign policy listed by MacArthur: "We practically invited Soviet dominance over the free peoples of Eastern Europe through strategic dispositions of Soviet force at the close of the European war; we deliberately withdrew our armies from thousands of square miles of hard-won territory, permitting the advance of Soviet forces to . . . Berlin, Vienna & Prague . . . We recklessly yielded effective control over areas of vast uranium deposits without which the Soviet might never have developed the threat of atomic power; we foolishly permitted the encirclement of Berlin . . . rendering almost inevitable the tragically high cost we have had to pay to secure open lines of supply & communication [see p. 192J] . . . We turned over to the Soviet for slave labor hundreds of thousands of German prisoners of war [see p. 207C-D] . . . We failed to protest the murder by the Soviet of the flower of the Polish nation [see p. 206J-L]; and, even after victory had been achieved, we continued to supply the Soviet with . . . war material, despite . . . warnings of the Soviet threat . . ."

"In the East, we gave over to Soviet control the industrial resources of Manchuria . . . North Korea & the Kuriles pointed at the heart" of Japan. "We condemned . . . the Chinese people to . . . Communist tyranny." Meanwhile, the U.S. divested "ourselves of our own military strength," and Pres. Truman "flaunted & ignored the judgment & will" of Congress by "arbitrarily" refusing to spend appropriations it made to expand the Air Force. Then, with U.S. strength possibly at "the lowest relativity in history . . . with our protection withdrawn from South Korea" as "militarily indefensible," "we there & then plunged . . . into war to defend it." "I criticize not the morality of the decision, but its irresponsibility & recklessness." When the North Koreans were defeated and the Chinese Reds struck, "our leaders lacked the courage to fight to a military decision, even though victory was then readily within our grasp—a victory which . . . might well have saved continental Asia from Red domination." "After discarding victory as the military objective and thereby condemning our forces to a stalemated struggle . . . and the Korean nation . . . to progressive obliteration, we again yielded to Communist intrigue and entered into protracted armistice negotiations" which experience had shown to be "but the means" for the enemy to gain time for military reinforcement.

MacArthur was introduced by Temp. Conv. Chrmn. Walter S. Hallanan as the man who, as administrator of occupied Japan, gave the world the greatest demonstration of Christianity "in almost 2,000 years," a man without "parallel in statesmanship in all human history." [See pp. 184P-185A]

Other Addresses. Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, 77, told the delegates July 8 that "the issue before this convention, this election & this party" was "the freedom of men." Freedoms established by the founding fathers have been steadily whittled away by the Democratic Admin., he charged. He opposed trying to match the Soviets in ground armies, urged a powerful air force to give the U.S. "the deadly reprisal strategy of a rattlesnake." Hoover received long ovations from the delegates before & after his speech. He indorsed Taft July 9. [See p. 185A-B]

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) accused the Admin. July 9 of trying to fight communism "in the Acheson-Lattimore fashion of hitting them with a perfumed silk handkerchief at the front door while they batter our friends with brass knuckles & blackjacks at the back door." [See p. 153H]

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.), elected permanent convention chairman, charged July 9 that the Admin. Democrats have lost their belief in America's future and "succumbed to the Old World fatalism from which our forefathers fled." "Their fundamental solution for every problem has been more centralization of power in government, more bureaucratic control and the substitution of personal edict for law." They offer "the highest standards of everything," he said, "higher deficits, higher debt, higher spending, higher taxes & higher prices." [See pp. 185A, 115B, 24P]

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Gabrielson, opening the convention July 7, read messages from the chief Presidential candidates, Eisenhower, Stassen, Taft & Warren, promising to aid the campaign of whomever the convention should nominate. [See p. 208D-E]

Platform. The Republican platform, adopted by the convention by acclamation July 10, contained compromises on a compulsory FEPC, an issue that had threatened to provoke a floor fight, and on the Taft-Eisenhower disagreement over the scope of U.S. foreign aid [see pp. 201E, 193F]. Platform highlights:

Preamble. "Man was not born to be ruled"; "he consented to be governed." "Those entrusted with government should set a high example of honesty, of justice," but the Democratic Admin. failed to do this, "evaded" & "fleeted" its "basic duties" and "so undermined the foundations of our republic as to threaten its existence." "We charge that they" (1) "arrogantly deprived our citizens of precious liberties by seizing powers," (2) "work unceasingly to achieve their goal of national socialism," (3) "disrupted internal tranquility by fostering class strife for venal political purposes," (4) "choked opportunity & hampered progress by unnecessary & crushing taxation," (5) created "an appearance of economic health" by "war expenditures, waste & extravagance, planned emergencies & war crises," (6) "debauched our money," cut "in half the purchasing power of the dollar," (7) "weakened local self-government," (8) "shielded traitors . . . in high places," and "created enemies abroad where we should have had friends," (9) "violated our liberties by turning loose . . . a swarm of arrogant bureaucrats . . . who meddle intolerably in [our] lives & occupations," (10) tolerated "corruption in high places," (11) "plunged us into war in Korea without [Congress'] consent . . . carried on that war without will to victory."

Foreign Policy. "The present administration, in 7 years, has squandered the unprecedented power & prestige which were ours at the close of World War II." Admin. leaders "abandoned friendly nations such as Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland & Czechoslovakia [to] the Communist aggression which soon swallowed them." They "required" Nationalist China "to surrender Manchuria" to Russian control, "urged that Communists be taken into the Chinese Govt. & its military forces" and "denied" military aid "authorized by Congress" to save China. They withdrew U.S. forces from Korea, said "Korea was of no concern to us," and then, when the Reds attacked, made the U.S. "fight back under the most unfavorable conditions." "With foresight, the Korean War would never have happened." Their "hampering orders" in Korea "produced stalemates & ignominious bartering . . . and they offer no hope of victory." They "ignored many vital areas," creating anti-U.S. sentiment among potential allies. Far Eastern peoples "contrast Russia's 'Asia first' policy with the [Admin.'s] 'Asia last' policy." "They profess to be following a defensive policy of 'containment' of Russian Communism which has not contained it." They "swing erratically from timid appeasement to reckless bluster." "The good in our foreign policies has been accomplished with Republican cooperation . . . But in the main the Republican Party has been ignored, and its participation has not been invited." The GOP offers "policies & actions based on enlightened self-interest . . ." "The supreme goal of our foreign policy will be an honorable & just peace." "In Western Europe we shall use our friendly influence, without meddling . . . for ending the political & economic divisions which alone prevent that vital area from being strong in its own right. We shall encourage & aid the development of collective security forces there, as elsewhere." "We shall end the neglect of the Far East," not "sacrifice the East to gain time for the West." "We shall continue our friendly interest"

in Israel, use "our influence" for "peace between Israel & the Arab states" and "cooperate to bring economic & social stability to that area." The Republican Admin. "will repudiate all commitments [of] secret understandings, such as those of Yalta, which aid Communist enslavements." It will end the "containment" policy, help the UN become "a means for collective security," "a place where differences would be harmonized." In "our regional security treaties . . . all parties shall contribute their . . . fair shares." "We shall always measure our foreign commitments so that they can be borne without endangering [U.S.] economic health or sound finances." "We shall press for the elimination of discriminatory practices against our exports" and make reciprocal trade agreements with "true reciprocity . . . to safeguard our domestic enterprises & . . . workers against unfair import competition."

Natl. Defense. Since Russia "may not accomodate our own disgracefully lagging program . . . we should develop with utmost speed a force in being . . . of such power as to deter sudden attack or promptly & decisively defeat it." This "requires the quickest possible development of . . . adequate air power & the simultaneous readiness of coordinated air, land & sea forces . . . including atomic weapons in abundance." "We shall coordinate our military policy with our foreign policy, always seeking universal limitation & control of armaments. . . . We shall strip [the program] clean of waste, lack of coordination, inertia & conflict between the services."

Communism. "By the Administration's appeasement of Communism at home & abroad it has permitted Communists . . . to serve in many key agencies & to infiltrate our American life." "The Executive Dept. stubbornly refused to deal with it openly & vigorously" and blocked & discredited investigations. It prosecuted "the most notorious Communists" only "after public opinion forced action." "The result of these policies is the needless sacrifice of American lives, a crushing cost in dollars for defense, possession by Russia of the atomic bomb, the lowering of the Iron Curtain, and the present threats to world peace." The GOP "will appoint only persons of unquestioned loyalty," "overhaul loyalty & security programs," "cooperate with Congress," enforce "laws against subversion & disloyalty."

Civil Rights. "We condemn bigots" and "deplore the duplicity & insincerity of the party in power in racial & religious matters." "They have not kept nor do they intend to keep their promises." "We believe that it is the primary responsibility of each state to order & control its own domestic institutions" but "believe that the Fed. Govt. should take supplemental action . . . to oppose discrimination." "We will prove our good faith by: Appointing qualified persons, without [bias, to responsible Govt. posts]. Federal action toward the elimination of lynching [& poll taxes]. Action to end segregation in the Dist. of Columbia . . . Federal legislation [against] discriminatory employment practices. Federal action should not duplicate state efforts to end such practices . . ."

Small Business in a Free Economy. "For 20 years the Admin. has praised free enterprise while actually wrecking it." "Merciless taxation, senseless use of controls & ceaseless effort to enter business. . . . have led the present Govt. to unrestrained waste & extravagance . . . irresponsibility . . . corruption." Anti-monopoly laws & economic controls were used "to further the political ambitions of the men in power" and to reward their friends & punish their enemies. The GOP will end all this. "We will aid small business . . . remove tax abuses & injurious price & wage controls." "We will oppose Federal rent control except in those areas where the expansion of defense production has been accompanied by critical housing shortages. With local cooperation we shall aid slum clearance."

Taxation & Monetary Policy. (1) Cut expenditures by eliminating waste & extravagance "so that the budget will be balanced and a general tax reduction can be made." (2) Study "reallocation of fields of taxation between the Federal, state & municipal governments" to give "greater fiscal freedom to the states & municipalities, thus minimizing double taxation . . ." (3) Revise & codify "the present hodge-podge of internal revenue laws." (4) Tax administration "free from politics, favoritism & corruption." (5) A Fed. Reserve System exercising its money & credit functions without political pressure from the Treasury or White House. (6) "To restore a domestic economy, and to use our influence for a world economy, of such stability as will permit . . . a dollar on a fully convertible gold basis."

Agriculture. "We charge the present Admin. with seeking to destroy the farmers' freedom," with using tax money "to put agriculture under partisan political dictation and to make the farmer dependent upon Govt." "We condemn the Brannan Plan which aims . . . to socialize agriculture," the Admin.'s "manipulation of grain markets during the 1948 election campaign to drive down farm prices." "We favor a farm program aimed at full parity prices . . . commodity loans on nonperishable, 'on-the-farm' storage, sufficient farm credit & voluntary self-supporting crop insurance . . . locally controlled marketing agreements & other voluntary methods" in cases "where Govt. action on perishable commodities is desirable." "We do not believe in restrictions" on farm output. Soil conservation payments "shall be made for practices & improvement of a permanent nature." Flood control, "so far as feasible, should be decentralized & locally controlled." "We support the principle of bona fide farmer-owned, farmer-operated cooperatives and urge the further development of rural electrification & communication, with federally assisted production of power & facilities for distribution when these are not adequately available through private enterprise at fair rates."

Labor. "We favor the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act" with adoption of such amendments as "further protect the rights of labor, management & the public." "We condemn the President's seizure of plants & industries to force the settlement of labor disputes."

Natural Resources. "We deplore [Admin.] policies . . . which allow special premiums to foreign producers of minerals available in the United States. We favor reasonable depletion allowances [& other measures to] encourage exploration & development of our mineral resources." "We favor restoration to the states of their rights to all lands & resources beneath navigable inland & offshore waters within their historic boundaries. We favor protection of our fisheries by domestic regulation & treaties, including safeguards against unfair foreign competition."

Public Works & Water Policy. "We favor greater local participation in the operation & control, and eventual local ownership, of Federally sponsored, reimbursable water projects. We vigorously oppose [Admin.] efforts . . . in California & elsewhere to undermine state control over water use, to acquire paramount water rights without just compensation, and to establish all-powerful Federal socialistic valley authorities."

Veterans. "We believe that active duty in the armed forces . . . during . . . war or national emergency constitutes a special service to our nation & entitles those who have so served to aid & compensation." "Aid & compensation given to veterans of previous wars [should] be extended to [Korea] veterans." Compensation should reflect "changes in the cost of living."

Health. "The health of our people as well as their proper medical care cannot be maintained if subject to Federal bureaucratic dictation." "We are opposed to Federal compulsory health insurance" but "shall support [Govt.] health activities . . . which stimulate the development of adequate hospital services without Federal intereference." "We subscribe fully" to the principle that popular, tax-supported education free to all is the responsibility of "the local communities & the states."

Social Security. "We favor . . . coverage for those justly entitled to it but . . . excluded." "We shall work" for "more effective & more economical" administration, shall study "universal pay-as-we-go" plans.

Censorship. "We pledge not to infringe . . . the right of a free people to know what their Govt. is doing."

Equal Rights. "A Constitutional amendment providing equal rights for men & women . . . legislation assuring equal pay for equal work."

Statehood. "Immediate statehood for Hawaii . . . statehood for Alaska under an equitable enabling act . . . eventual statehood for Puerto Rico."

Dist. of Columbia. "We favor [D.C.] self-government & national suffrage."

Indian Affairs. Indians should get "full enjoyment of their rights of citizenship." "We pledge . . . programs to provide the Indians with equal opportunities for education, health protection & economic development."

Delivery of Mail. "We pledge . . . more efficient & frequent mail delivery."

Govt. Reorganization. "We pledge a thorough reorganization of the Fed. Govt. in accordance with principles set forth in the report of the Hoover Comm." "We denounce the duplicity in submitting . . . reorganization plans . . . represented as . . . in accordance with . . . Hoover Comm. recommendations but . . . actually intended to further [Admin.] partisan political purposes."

Corruption. "The Republican Party pledges to put an end to corruption, to oust the crooks & grafters . . . and to restore honest government."

Red View. Moscow *Pravda* said July 9 that the nomination fight was actually a battle between U.S. financiers: Rockefeller, du Pont, Mellon, Ford, Morgan interests in Eisenhower's corner; Chicago & Midwest financial interests backing Taft.

Other Political Developments

Barkley a Candidate. Vice Pres. Alben William Barkley, 74, announced in Washington July 6 that he had become "an active candidate" for the Democratic Presidential nomination on the urging of "many Democratic friends throughout the country." He cited his 20 years as Senator & Vice President as qualifications, declared himself "intimately identified with the legislative record of the Roosevelt & Truman Admins." Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), a rival for the nomination, called Barkley "one of America's greatest men," wished him "every blessing his heart desires—except success in this particular effort." Barkley July 7 named Sen. Earle C. Clements (Ky.) as his campaign chairman. [See p. 168P]

Rayburn Willing. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) announced in Bonham, Tex. July 9 that he was "not campaigning" for the Democratic Presidential nomination but would "be a good soldier" and accept in case of a deadlock. [See pp. 137F, 103L]

Progressive Convention. The Progressive Party held its national convention in Chicago July 4-6 and ratified nominations previously decided upon by party leaders: For President—Vincent William Hallinan, San Francisco lawyer serving a 6-mo. contempt-of-court sentence; for Vice President—Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, ex-publisher of the *California Eagle*, West Coast Negro newspaper. The party platform urged an immediate cease-fire in Korea, strong civil rights guarantees. [See p. 105M]

Edward F. Pritchard Jr., 35, ex-Democratic Natl. Treasurer & New Deal aide who was jailed for ballot-box stuffing, had his citizenship rights restored by Ky. Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby Apr. 28, 1951 (reported June 23). [See Vol. X, p. 425P]

CONGRESS

Adjournment, Final Appropriations. The 82d Congress compromised its final legislative differences and adjourned *sine die* July 7, the House at 6:28 p.m., the Senate at 6:41. Adjournment had been delayed for 2 days by disagreement over Pres. Truman's request for $3.191 billion to expand the atomic energy program and by threats of Sens. Burnet R. Maybank & Olin D. Johnston (both D., S.C.) to filibuster for restoration to the Army civil functions appropriation of $4 million for a Savannah River dam at Hartwell, S.C.

The atomic request had been cut to $1.45 billion by the House, which also added a rider forbidding the Atomic Energy Comm. to use any of the money to start any installation unless funds were on hand for its completion. The compromise, approved by both houses July 7, raised the appropriation to $2,898,800,000 ($8,039,988,000 counting funds already provided for operating

expense) but kept the rider on the assurance of AEC Chrmn. Gordon Dean that this would be enough to start all proposed construction. (Pres. Truman had urged Congress July 5 to eliminate the rider.) [See p. 183P]

Maybank & Johnston dropped their fight for the Hartwell dam after (1) it was disclosed that Army Engineer studies were not far enough advanced to estimate the dam's cost, (2) other Senators promised to support the dam bill later and (3) $250,000 was provided to study AEC need for the dam.

Both disputed items were part of an $11.793 billion supplementary appropriation passed by both Houses and sent to the President July 7. (An incomplete version had been passed by the Senate July 3.) The bill contained $6,031,947,750 for foreign aid (including $3,128,224,750 in arms & $1,282,433,000 in economic aid for Europe) [see p. 209B], $2.145 billion for military base construction in the U.S. & abroad [see p. 194G] and $584 million for Army civil functions (rivers, harbors & flood control). All sums were below Admin. requests. The House Appropriations Com., reporting on Army civil functions spending, charged July 3 that $262 million spent by the Army on the Missouri River between St. Louis & Sioux City "has actually increased floods on the river." [See p. 160J]

Congress had aimed for a July 5 adjournment, gave up after an all-night session ending after 5 a.m. July 6. During the adjournment rush, the House passed 93 minor bills in a 35-minute period July 4. Next meeting of Congress, unless the President calls a special session: Jan. 3, 1953. [See p. 6E]

Other Appropriations Approved. Compromise $46,610,938,912 for armed forces in fiscal 1953; by both houses July 6. It provided for a 143-wing Air Force by mid-1955, authorized the Navy to start a 2d 60,000-ton supercarrier, provided a $45 monthly bonus for servicemen under fire in Korea retroactive to the start of the fighting. The bill, $4,779,770,858 less than Pres. Truman had requested, carried $21,118,361,770 for the Air Force, $12,842,459,642 for the Navy, $12,239,500,000 for the Army, $409,800,000 for the Defense Secy.'s office, $817,500 for the Natl. Security Council, Natl. Security Resources Board and Natl. Security Training Comm. [See p. 209A-B] . . . $2,396,302,800 compromise bill for construction of military, air & naval installations, $968,975,800 of it in the U.S., $139,522,000 overseas & $1,233,814,000 secret; by both houses July 5. $250 million for construction of bases for European allies had been eliminated from the Admin.'s request. [See p. 194G-H] . . . "Urgent" $1,413,820,350 deficiencies appropriation for fiscal 1952; by Senate June 28; signed by Pres. Truman June 30. It provided $1.128 billion for the Army, $235 million for the Air Force & $38 million for the Navy, most of it for Korean war costs. [See p. 160H] . . . $76,849,392 legislative appropriation with compromise rider allowing members of Congress to deduct, for income tax purposes, $3,000 of their living expenses in Washington; by both houses July 5; signed by Pres. Truman July 9. [See p. 208P] . . . Compromise $1,015,981,710 State-Justice-Commerce-judiciary appropriation; by House July 4, Senate July 5. A rider directed an end to U.S. financial support of the Intl. Materials Conf. but authorized the State Dept. to send observers to its meetings. [See p. 209B-C] . . . Compromise $541,729,845 Interior Dept. bill; by both houses July 3; signed by Pres. Truman July 9 . . . $6,272,836,303 for White House, Atomic Energy Comm., Housing & Home Finance Agency, Veterans Admin. & other independent offices; signed by Pres. Truman July 6. [See p. 209B]

Other Legislation Passed. Korea "GI Bill of Rights"; by 322-1 House vote (John Taber [R., N.Y.] opposed), Senate voice vote July 4. It provided educational benefits, Govt. loan guarantees, mustering-out pay, $26-a-week unemployment payments for up to 26 weeks & other benefits for persons who served in the armed forces at least 90 days since June 27, 1950. [See p. 209C-D] . . . $540 million-a-yr. increase in social security & public assistance payments; by both houses July 5. 4½ million persons receiving retirement insurance got raises of 12½% (minimum $5 a month) and would be allowed to earn $75 a month (previous maximum: $50) without losing benefits. 2,685,000 persons getting old-age assistance received $5-a-mo. raises. Dependent children got $3-a-mo. raises. [See p. 209E-F] . . . Compromise bill increasing pensions of 160,000 retired Govt. workers receiving less than $2,160 a year; by both houses July 5 . . . $1.395 billion expansion of defense housing program; by 295-22 House vote July 4; to President. It allotted $900 million more to the Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. to buy mortgages on new homes in defense & disaster areas, increased by $400 million the Fed. Housing Admin.'s authority to insure home loans in such areas. [See p. 185M] . . . Extension through 1953 & 1954 crop years of current farm price-support "parity" formulas; by both houses July 5. [See p. 209E] . . . Compromise legislation providing subsidies on ship construction intended to build up the U.S. merchant fleet; by both houses July 3. [See p. 202N] . . . Authorization of loan to Japan of 18 patrol frigates, 50 landing craft; by Senate July 3; signed by Pres. Truman July 8. [See p. 209F] . . . Authorization of $480,000 Interior Dept. payment to Shoshone & Arapaho Indians for Fremont County, Wyo. lands needed for the Boysen Dam; by House July 5; to President . . . Retention of unit designations of federalized Natl. Guard and Reserve divisions for 5 years; signed by Pres. Truman July 7 . . . Extension for another year of the formula for taxing life insurance companies; signed by President July 8. Net investment incomes of less than $200,000 were taxed at 3¾%, of over $200,000 at 6½%.

Proposals Rejected. A Senate plan to create a joint committee to check on Admin. budget & spending plans was rejected by a 173-155 House vote July 3. A modified Fair Employment Practices Comm. proposed July 4 by Senate Labor Com. (GOP Sens. Robert A. Taft [O.] & Richard M. Nixon [Calif.] opposed) was immediately blocked to keep controversial issues off the calendar prior to adjournment. [See pp. 176E, 145J]

RECORD OF 2d SESSION OF 82d CONGRESS

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(See Vol. XI, p. 341B for record of 82d Congress' first session)

Appropriated

$80,269,855,151, compared with $88,657,383,139 requested by Pres. Truman

$52½ billion of above for military, $6.03 billion for foreign aid, about $3 billion for atomic expansion

Ratified (by Senate)

West German peace contract
Japanese peace treaty
Pacific defense treaties
Greek-Turk NATO membership
German participation in European Army (through NATO defense guarantee to European Defense Community, which includes West Germany)

Passed (legislation)

Economic controls extension
Korea "GI Bill of Rights"
Social security benefits raise
Armed forces pay raise
Marine Corps strength-status raise
"Fair-trade" pricing authorization
$1.395 billion defense housing program
Farm "parity" formula extension
35,000-unit public housing program

Approved

Puerto Rico's constitution

Vetoed (by President)

Immigration-naturalization code (repassed over veto)
Off-shore oil lands bill

Rejected or Shelved

St. Lawrence Seaway & Power Project
Hawaiian & Alaskan statehood
Fair Employment Practices Comm.
Abolition of RFC
Merit appointments for postmasters, customs officials, U.S. marshals
Senate filibuster curbs

Investigated

Justice Dept., tax bureau, Agriculture Dept., other Govt. "corruption"
Joseph Casey-Newbold Morris tanker deals
Communism
"Waste" in armed forces
Radio-TV-comic book "immorality"
Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R., Wis.) fitness to remain in Senate

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Economic Reports. Depletion of Britain's gold & dollar reserves was slowed in April-June by receipt of $202 million in U.S. aid, Exchequer Chancellor Richard A. Butler said July 2 in his quarterly report to Commons. Reserves dropped $15 million, compared with a $636 million decrease in Jan.-March. [See pp. 214P, 191F, 177P, 146D] . . . British miners produced 114,400,000 long tons of coal in the first half of 1952, 1.5 million tons more than in the same 1951 period, the Fuel & Power Ministry said July 1. [See pp. 81A, 9B] . . . Britain earned $288,400,000 from 695,000 overseas visitors ($73,930,000 from U.S. tourists) in 1951, the British Travel & Holiday Assn. said June 24. [See Vol. XI, p. 334H] . . . Price cuts up to 10% on overseas sales were announced July 1 by the Ford Motor Co. Ltd. of Britain in an effort to increase dollar earnings. Domestic prices were cut by 5%. At the same time the Govt. offered increased steel allocations to auto manufacturers with the best export records. [See pp. 129H, 26H] . . . Importation of Coronation souvenirs from Japan, Germany & other foreign nations was banned June 27. [See p. 146D] . . . Commons upheld the Govt.'s food policy June 20 by defeating, 301-274, a Laborite motion criticizing the gradual elimination of food subsidies. [See p. 195P] . . . $40,516,000 was granted to the Crown Colonies for welfare & research projects in the year ended Mar. 31, the Colonial Office said July 2. [See Vol. XI, p. 158H; VIII, 178B]

Aviation. The Bristol Aeroplane Co. said June 29 its new turbo-jet engine, *Olympus*, was the most powerful & economical in the world. The *Olympus* has a 9,750-lb. thrust (equal to 18,000 h.p.), is designed for large civil & military aircraft. [See p. 9C] . . . Only existing model of the triangular-winged supersonic Gloster GA-5 jet fighter crashed and burned June 29 in a flight test landing at Boscombe Downs Air Station. RAF fire squads saved the plane from complete destruction. [See p. 20H]

Anti-rearmament resolution was voted July 8 by the Natl. Union of Railwaymen, 4th major union to endorse Aneurin Bevan's campaign against rearmament. (Others: Amalgamated Engineers, Shop & Distributive Workers, Electrical Trades.) [See p. 177P] . . . **Wartime security measures** have been ordered for Britain's naval dockyards, the Admiralty announced July 7 . . . **London's double-decker trams** were replaced by busses July 6 . . . **Air Chief Marshal** Sir William Forster Dickson, 53, was named June 8 to become chief of air staff Jan. 1 when RAF Marshal Sir John C. Slessor retires. [See Vol. IX, p. 286C]

Rumania. Ana Pauker's dismissal as Forgn. Minister and the appointment of Amb.-to-Russia Simion Bughici to succeed her was announced July 5 by the Rumanian news agency. Western observers predicted that Mrs. Pauker, 59, would be given a purge trial for propaganda purposes. Diplomatic reports from Bucharest said her Jewish origin was a major factor in her dismissal. She

was said to have displeased Russia when she arranged 2 years ago to have her father, a rabbi, sent to Israel, where he died last year. Russia also was said to have forced removal recently of Jews from high posts in other satellite countries. Thousands of Rumanian national & local officials were reported purged as suspected Paukerites. [See p. 174P]

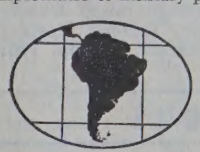
Soviet Amb.-to-Rumania Sergei I. Kavtaradze, a close friend of Mrs. Pauker, was replaced July 6 by Anatoli Y. Lavrentiev, who was succeeded as Ambassador to Czechoslovakia by Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Alexander E. Bogomolov. Mihai Dalea was named July 7 to replace Bughici as Ambassador to Moscow. [See Vol. X, p. 346P; Vol. VI, 235K; Vol. IV, 346G]

3 other Rumanian Govt. officials replaced June 28: Asst. Forgn. Trade Min. Gogu Radulesco by Marcel Popescu, Asst. Interior Min. Maria Jianu by Alexander Ion, Prosecutor Gen. Alexander Coitinovici by Anton Tatu Jianu. [See p. 175A] . . . Adoption in Rumania of Lenin's "New Economic Policy," used in Russia in its economic crisis of the 1920s, was reported by Bucharest newspapers July 3. The NEP in the USSR was a partial return to capitalism, replaced in 1928 by the 5-yr. plans. [See p. 50C]

Canada's dollar rose to $1.04 1/16 in U.S. money July 7, its highest value in almost 20 years. Local boards of trade in Ottawa, Montreal & several other cities ruled the U.S. dollar was to receive 97¢ worth of Canadian goods or services in those localities as of July 10. [See p. 154A]

French Gen. Charles de Gaulle lost 28 followers in the Natl. Assembly in Paris July 8 when they formed a new splinter group and supported Premier Antoine Pinay's plan for a sliding wage scale. Pinay's bill for an automatic 5% wage increase when living costs rise by that amount in a 4-mo. period was repassed by the Assembly, 267-216, over the Council of the Republic's rejection. The group who quit de Gaulle's Reunion of the French People rather than vote against the wage plan formed a new party (unnamed) led by Edmond Barrachin & Pierre Billotte. [See 178D]

Russian Govt. notified U.S. Amb. George F. Kennan July 7 the U.S. Embassy must move from its present 7-story building on Manezhnaya Sq. in Moscow when the lease expires Dec. 31. Russia said the building was needed by Moscow U. next door and a new one would be provided for the Embassy. U.S. officials said other embassies in Moscow had been moved to accommodate the university and they saw no ulterior motive in the Reds' reclaiming the American building. Spasso House, the U.S. Ambassador's residence, was not affected. The U.S. has paid $62,500 (250,000 rubles) a year rental on the Embassy building and it has housed offices, service facilities, apartments for 51 of 100 U.S. diplomatic & military personnel in Moscow. [See p. 205G]



LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, who made a goodwill tour of Brazil July 2-8, said in Rio de Janeiro July 3 that the U.S.' "cooperative programs in this hemisphere are being carried out more intensively than at any time in our history." "The fact that we have been involved in . . . Europe & the East does not mean any lessening of our interest in this part of the world," he assured Latin Americans. Brazilian Forgn. Min. Joao Neves de Fontoura praised "the formula for mutual assistance in military & political fields" but asked for improvement of "economic cooperation, actively & systematically promoted." In other public statements, including addresses to both houses of Congress July 4, Acheson said: the U.S. will continue its good-neighbor policy as "an unshakeable & fundamental part" of U.S. foreign policy regardless of the result of the November election; the U.S. "wants to help Brazil in every possible way" toward economic progress, desires unity of all the American peoples for mutual defense against communism, intends "to abide by both the letter & the spirit" of inter-American commitments.

Communist charges that Acheson had come to Brazil to demand troops for Korea failed to stir public protests. He returned to the U.S. July 9 after a 17-day, 18,000-mi. trip to London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna & Brazil. [See pp. 206D-H, 90P]

Dr. Ary Torres, 51, president of the Joint Brazil-U.S. Economic Comm.'s Brazilian delegation, was appointed president of a new Natl. Bank for Economic Development by Pres. Getulio Vargas July 9. The bank will be financed by a surtax on business & higher personal incomes, and by forced deposits by insurance companies & savings banks if necessary, to maintain a $100 million-a-year fund for economic projects carried out with U.S. Point 4 technical aid. [See p. 91A]

Mexico. Ex-Interior Min. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, 61, candidate of the ruling Party of Revolutionary Institutions, was elected July 6 by one of the largest votes in Mexico's history to succeed Pres. Miguel Alemán for a 6-yr. term beginning Dec. 1. Unofficial returns gave Ruiz 87% of nearly 5 million votes cast. Efrain Gonzales Luna, right-wing Natl. Action (Catholic) candidate polled 6%, Gen. Miguel Henriquez Guzman of a new coalition Confederation of People's Parties, polled 5%, Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the leftist Popular Party polled 2%. The P.R.I., which controlled all but 5 seats in the outgoing Congress, also claimed victory in the election of a new 224-member Congress. A post-election clash between Mexico City police and Henriquez supporters July 7 climaxed what had been regarded until then as Mexico's most orderly election. Henriquistas charged July 9 that the Govt. "kidnapped" bodies of a "considerable number" of persons killed in the 4-hour fight, but Mexico City officials said July 8 no fatalities had occurred. Pro-Henriquez Gen. Candido Aguilar of the Revolutionary Party & Ignacio Ramos Praslow of the Constitutionalist Party were arrested July 8, denied July 9 they planned to incite an armed revolt. [See pp. 178K, 114L]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of close of business June 30; see p. 115J-K)

	June	June 1951	Fiscal 1952	Fiscal 1951
Receipts	$9,795,517,013	$7,088,534,163	$62,128,606,579	$48,142,604,532
Expenditures	$6,930,258,457	$5,969,193,983	$66,145,246,957	$44,632,821,908
Air Force	$1,250,413,344	$745,686,699	$12,349,594,005	$6,237,808,357
Army (military)	$1,273,408,163	$1,040,549,049	$15,436,878,247	$6,810,905,536
(civ. functions)	$56,658,294	$78,262,076	$786,079,270	$1,168,839,563
Navy	$937,637,417	$619,891,513	$9,960,934,054	$5,756,622,786
Mut. Sec. Act:				
Econ. & tech. aid	$261,352,579	$562,486,346	$2,191,160,095	$3,005,506,243
Military aid	$231,247,025	$174,319,581	$2,227,531,491	$883,733,742
Other	$10,436,344	$6,157,227	$194,358,731	$103,334,499
Int. on pub. debt	$1,517,603,708	$1,557,031,791	$5,859,263,436	$5,612,654,812
Veterans (non-ins.)	$338,590,242	$383,518,529	$4,698,141,365	$5,205,678,170
Surplus	$2,865,258,556	$1,119,340,180	.....	$3,509,782,624
Deficit	.....	.....	$4,016,640,378	.....

Gross public debt: $259,105,178,785; last year $255,221,976,814.
Gold: $23,346,331,148; year ago $21,755,315,790.
Treasury balance: $6,968,827,604.31.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM	July 2	June 25	July 3, 1951
	48.2%	48.6%	46.5%
Total reserves	$22,154,878,000	$22,145,065,000	$20,511,779,000
U.S. securities	$22,869,212,000	$22,564,112,000	$22,977,692,000
Rediscounts	$479,570,000	$306,557,000	$181,090,000
Note circulation	$24,961,070,000	$24,627,302,000	$23,744,939,000

EDUCATION & RELIGION

NEA Convention. 7,000 key U.S. educators (3,500 official delegates) at the 90th annual Natl. Education Assn. convention in Detroit June 29-July 4 favored: Federal aid only for public schools. It said July 4 that "separation of church & state should be . . . safeguarded" and public funds should be devoted "exclusively to publicly controlled & tax-supported" schools. It recommended July 4 that students be instructed about communism & all forms of totalitarianism "as a measure of defense." Other NEA actions: (July 2) recommended a national council for teacher education accreditation to raise educational standards; (July 4) opposed "careless, incorrect & unjust use of such words as 'Red' & 'Communist,'" also opposed employment of Communist Party members in schools; (June 30) opposed textbook censorship and "the trend toward a limitation of the freedom of instruction & instructors"; (July 3) "deplored" an article in the June *American Legion Magazine* which attacked the NEA as

"one of the strongest forces . . . for a socialistic America;" Legion Comdr. Don Wilson was applauded when he addressed the convention July 2 although he later said he agreed with the magazine article; (July 4) elected Mrs. Sarah C. Caldwell, of Akron, O. as NEA president. [See p. 131G-H; Vol. XI, 224B]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Walter Van Dyke Bingham, 71, psychologist, advisor to U.S. armed forces in both world wars; July 8 in Washington.

Thomas Stephen Burns, 61, a leading U.S. hydraulic engineer; July 7 in Athens, Greece.

Dr. Harry E. Clifford, 86, pioneer electrical engineer, ex-dean of Harvard Grad. School of Eng'ring; July 7, Newton, Mass.

John Dolman Jr., 64, U. of Pa. speech & drama authority; July 9 in Swarthmore, Pa. of heart attack.

Sen. J. Gordon Fogo, 55, steel exec., Canadian Liberal leader as pres. of Natl. Liberal Fed.; July 6, Murray Bay, Que.

Herbert Haefner, 47, Czech-born conductor; June 28 of a heart attack while conducting at Salzburg Festival, Austria.

John Walker Harrington, 83, ex-editor of Sunday *N.Y. Herald,* writer for *N.Y. Times, Sat. Eve. Post;* June 27, Greenwich, Conn.

Gordon Hollingshead, 60, production chief of Warner Bros. film short subjects who won 25 "Oscars"; July 8, Balboa, Calif.

Dr. Roland Grubb Kent, 75, U. of Pa. philologist; June 27 at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Jan Kucharzewski, 76, Polish Premier during Austro-Hungarian occupation 1917-18; July 4 in Jackson Heights, N.Y.

John S. Labatt, 72, London, Ont. brewer kidnapped in 1934 but freed without paying $150,000 demand; July 8, Pt. Stanley, Ont.

Walter H. Long, 70, a movie "villain" in *Birth of a Nation* & over 100 other films; July 5 in Los Angeles.

John E. Lowery, 89, yacht designer who built vessels for Edward VII, Czar Nicholas, Kaiser Wilhelm; July 7, Yonkers, N.Y.

Dr. Frank C. Parker, 74, eye surgeon who pioneered in transplanting cornea; July 2 in Norristown, Pa.

Mrs. Alice Wade Robinson, author & magazine editor; July 4 in Bridgeport, Conn.

José Rubén Romero, 61, Mexican poet, novelist, diplomat & educator; July 4 in Mexico City of heart attack.

Mrs. Ada Dwyer Russell, 89, Broadway & London actress 1890-1914, later literary adviser & companion to poet Amy Lowell; July 4 in Washington of illness aggravated by broken hip.

Sir Warwick Lindsay Scott, 60, archaeologist, aircraft production official in World War II; death reported June 19, London.

Alison Skipworth, 88, British-born stage & screen actress 1894-1942; July 5 in New York.

Bernard Howard Smith, 73, founder & chairman of Virginia Dare Extract Co.; July 5 in Stockholm, N.J.

W. Kamp Starrett, 62, newspaper & magazine cartoonist; July 9 in Phoenixville, Pa.

Rev. Wesley Steelberg, 50, genl. supt. of Assemblies of God; July 8 in Cardiff, Wales during speaking tour of Britain.

William Lommer Sturdevant, 66, info. director for TVA, ex-Scripps-Howard newspaperman; July 1 in Boston of heart ailment.

Louis Alexandre Taschereau, 85, Quebec Premier 1920-36; July 6 in Quebec.

Fred Tenney, 80, oldtime Boston mgr. and Boston & New York first baseman in the Natl. League; July 3 in Boston.

Dr. James V. Thompson, 74, religious educator & textbook writer; June 30 in Madison, N.J. of heart attack.

George Nathan Tidd, 78, ex-pres. & chrmn. of American Gas & Electric; June 17 in New York.

SPORTS

Baseball. 19th annual All-Star game, Philadelphia, July 8: Natl. League defeated American, 3-2 for NL's 3d straight All-Star victory (AL leads series, 12-7). Rain stopped play after the 5th inning. Winning pitcher: Bob Rush (Chicago Cubs); loser: Bob Lemon (Cleveland). Homers: Jackie Robinson (Bklyn.), Hank Sauer (Chi.) for the NL. [See Vol. XI, p. 224G] . . . Pitcher Fred Hutchinson, 32, replaced Robert (Red) Rolfe July 5 as manager of the last-place AL Detroit Tigers. Third base coach Dick Bartell was released with Rolfe. [See Vol. X, p. 328A; Vol. VIII, 376F]

MAJOR LEAGUE MID-SEASON STANDINGS (JULY 4)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	49	21	.700	.....
New York	46	24	.657	3
St. Louis	43	34	.558	9½
Chicago	40	34	.541	11
Philadelphia	33	39	.458	17
Cincinnati	32	42	.432	19
Boston	30	44	.405	21
Pittsburgh	21	56	.273	31½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	43	28	.606	.....
Chicago	43	33	.566	2½
Cleveland	41	32	.562	3
Boston	39	34	.534	5
Washington	37	34	.521	6
Philadelphia	30	35	.462	10
St. Louis	32	43	.427	13
Detroit	23	49	.319	20½

Boat Racing. Detroit Memorial Trophy 45-mi. motorboat race, Detroit River, July 4: won 2d consecutive time by Roy & Walter Dossin's *Miss Pepsi,* Charles F. (Chuck) Thompson driving, at 93.197 mph. [See Vol. XI, p. 312J-K] . . . Royal Henley Regatta, Henley-on-Thames, Eng. July 5: U. of Pa. retained Thames Challenge Cup (150-lb. race); Mervyn Wood, Australia, won Diamond Sculls; Britain's Olympic 8-man crew won Grand Challenge Cup. [See Vol. XI, p. 224L] . . . Seattle auto dealer Stanley S. Sayres' 2,000 h.p. *Slo-Mo-Shun IV* set a new world motorboat speed record of 178.497 mph. July 7 on Lake Washington, Seattle. [See Vol. X, p. 208G]

Horse Racing. $25,000 invitation Natl. Pacing Derby in Westbury, N.Y. July 3: won by Good Time Stables' Good Time, Frank Ervin driving, for $11,250. [See Vol. XI, p. 224K] . . . $50,000 American Handicap in Inglewood, Calif. July 4: won by Abe Hirschberg's Admiral Drake, Gordon Glisson up, for $32,700. [See p. 180F; Vol. XI, 216J-K] . . . $30,500 Sussex Handicap in Stanton, Del. July 4: won by Mrs. E. H. Ellison Jr.'s Sun Bahram, Arnold Kirkland up, for $21,350 . . . $59,750 Westerner in Inglewood, Calif. July 5: won by Calumet Farm's A Gleam, Henry Moreno up, for $36,550. [See Vol. XI, p. 216J] . . . $52,550 Arlington Matron Stakes in Chicago July 5: won by Calumet Farm's Real Delight, Eddie Arcaro up, for $37,800. [See p. 172F; Vol. XI, 232J] . . . $61,600 New Castle Handicap in Stanton, Del. July 5: won by Walter M. Jefford's Kiss Me Kate, Ronald Nash up, for $43,250. [See Vol. XI, p. 216J] . . . $57,400 Dwyer Stakes at Aqueduct, N.Y. July 5: won by Arthur W. Abbott's Blue Man, Conn McCreary up, for $39,300. [See p. 204D-E; Vol. XI, 224K]

Tennis. All-England lawn tennis championships in Wimbledon, Eng. July 4-5 (finals): men's singles—Frank Sedgman, 24, of Australia, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2 over Jaroslav Drobny, Egypt; women's singles—Maureen Connolly, 17, of San Diego, Calif. over Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., 7-5, 6-3; men's doubles—Sedgman & Ken McGregor of Australia over Vic Seixas of Philadelphia & Eric Sturgess of South Africa, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4; women's doubles—Doris Hart of Jacksonville, Fla. & Shirley Fry of Akron, O., 8-6, 6-3 over Miss Connolly & Miss Brough; mixed doubles—Sedgman & Miss Hart, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 over Enrique Morea of Argentina & Mrs. Thelma Long of Australia. [See pp. 196P, 180G; Vol. XI, 224M]

MISCELLANEOUS

Transatlantic Record. The superliner *United States* set a transatlantic speed record on its maiden voyage by crossing from Ambrose Lightship outside of New York Harbor to Bishop's Rock, Lands' End, Eng. in 3 days 10 hours 40 mins. July 3-7. It averaged 35.95 knots (about 41 statute mph.) for 2,942 nautical miles (36.21 knots the last day). [See p. 302L]

4th of July Deaths. 643 persons, a record for a 3-day Independence Day weekend, were killed in the U.S. in accidents July 4-6 (AP report). 366 died in auto mishaps, 202 drowned. [See 177C]

Films. MGM announced July 9 that all executives earning $1,000 a week or more had agreed to salary cuts of 25% to 50% to reduce expenses in face of lower movie box-office returns. Studio plans for next year called for 38 pictures in which budgets but not quality would be cut by eliminating waste, having high-pay personnel work on more films. [See pp. 155M, 105L, 43K-L] . . . Almost all standing sets in Warner Bros.' rear lot in Burbank, Calif. were destroyed by a fire July 9. Damage was comparable to that caused by a $1½ million fire that destroyed a Warner sound stage and adjacent property May 16. [See p. 172K]

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune July 6; based on natl. sales)

Fiction. Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny," Agnes Sligh Turnbull's "The Gown of Glory," Daphne du Maurier's "My Cousin Rachel," Howard Spring's "The Houses in Between," Frank Yerby's "The Saracen Blade."

Non-Fiction. Whittaker Chambers' "Witness," Rachel L. Carson's "The Sea Around Us," Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter," Elizabeth Gray Vining's "Windows for the Crown Prince," James Thurber's "The Thurber Album." [See p. 179L]